



Ecodesign Directive 2009/125/EC & Energy Labelling Directive 2010/30/EU

EU-Serbia Screening Exercise
– *DG ENTR B1*

Energy efficiency policy



Europe 2020 Strategy:

- **objectives on employment, innovation, education, social inclusion and climate / energy**
- **Flagship Initiative Resource Efficient Europe**

Europe 2020 Targets:

- **Reduce greenhouse gas levels by 20 %**
- **Increase share of renewables to 20 %**
- **Reduce energy consumption by 20 %**

Energy efficiency of products

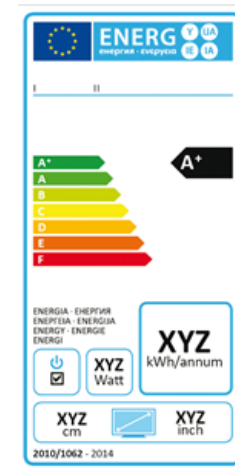


Main instruments



Ecodesign Directive 2009/125/EC: "Framework" defining the "rules" for setting product-specific requirements/legislation on energy efficiency and further parameters. Compliant products receive "CE Mark"

Energy Labelling Directive 2010/30/EU: "Framework" defining the "rules" for setting product-specific requirements/legislation on standard information of the consumption of energy and other resources



Other related instruments

Ecolabel: The EU Ecolabel helps identify products and services that have a reduced impact on the environment throughout their life cycle, from the extraction of raw material through to production, use and disposal.



Green Public Procurement: Voluntary instrument. GPP can help stimulate a critical mass of demand for more sustainable goods and services which otherwise would be difficult to get onto the market.



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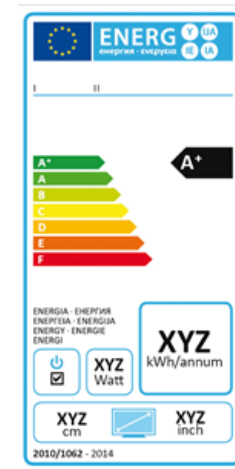


Main instruments

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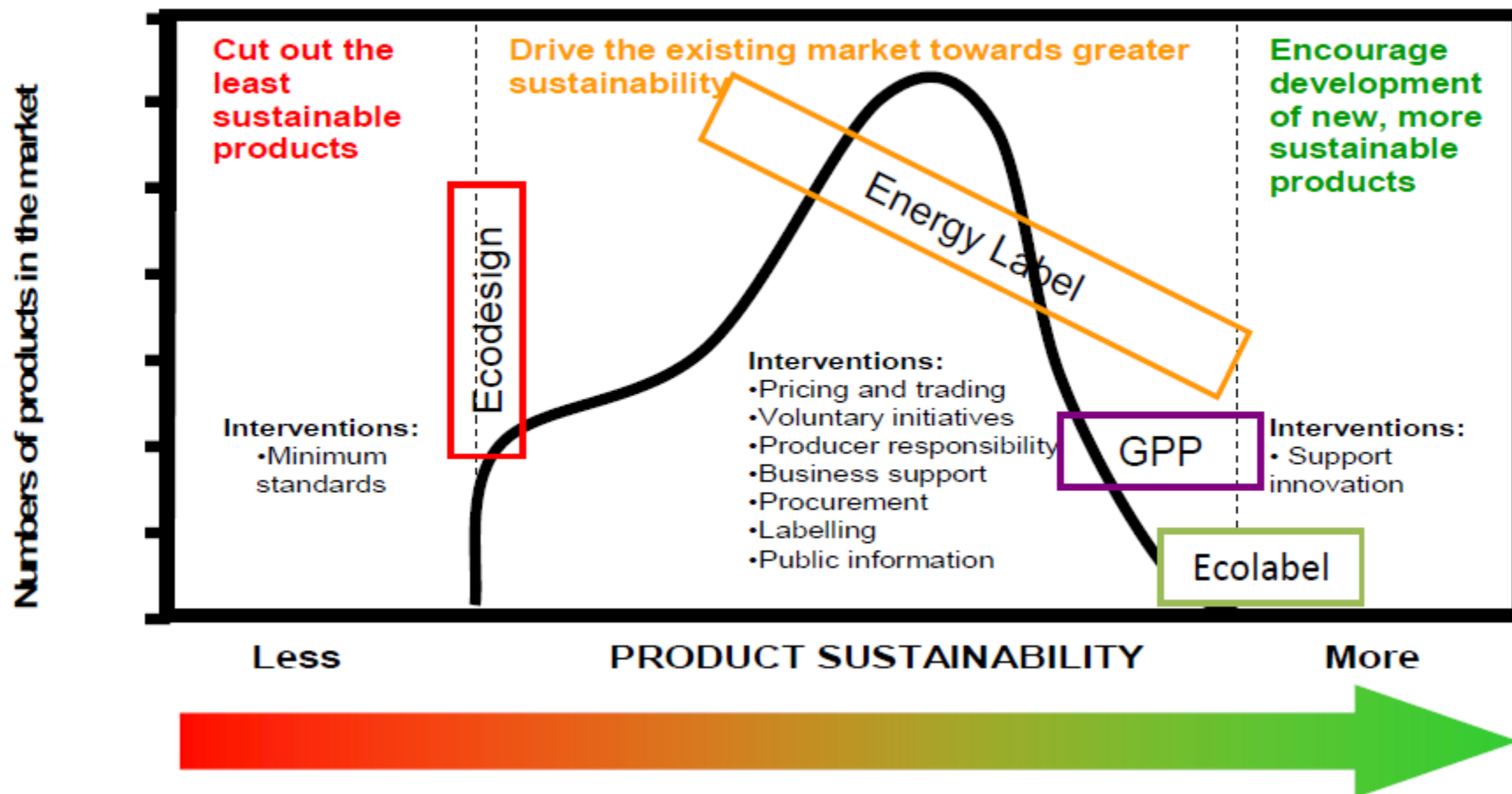


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Increased Energy Efficiency & Sustainability of Products

PRODUCT INTERVENTIONS – Overall approach



Ecodesign sets (mandatory) requirements for Energy-related Products to improve their environmental performance

- ⇒ **(New) Products that do not meet these requirements are not allowed to be placed on the EU market from a certain date**
- Ecodesign Directive 2009/125/EC establishes the framework (conditions, criteria, procedures etc.)
 - The product requirements are specified in product-specific "Implementing Regulations"
 - Product requirements can cover also other environmental impacts other than energy use
 - Legal basis Article 114 TFEU: free movement of products within the internal market
 - Member States responsible for market surveillance

Ecodesign Requirements

- Generic, aiming at the improvement of the overall environmental performance, focusing on environmental aspects identified in the implementing measure

and / or

- Specific, in the form of limit values or thresholds for selected environmental aspects with a significant adverse impact on the environment

For instance:

Minimum Energy Performance Requirements (MEPS)

Ecodesign Requirements

Once the Regulation (implementing measure) is in place,

**A product covered by it needs
(art. 5):**

- A CE Marking**
- A declaration of conformity**



This way, the manufacturer ensures that the product complies with all relevant provisions.

What products?

- Significant volume of sales and trade, indicatively 200.000 units p.a.
- Significant environmental impact
- Significant potential for improvement in terms of its environmental impact without entailing excessive costs

Criteria

- No (significant) negative impact on:
 - o Functionality
 - o Health and safety
 - o Affordability
 - o Industry's Competitiveness
- Not imposing proprietary technology on manufacturers
- No excessive administrative burden for manufacturers

The two "sisters" Directives...a practical (non updated) example

Draft Labelling Regulation on professional storage cabinets

Energy efficiency classes of professional storage cabinets

Draft Ecodesign Regulation on professional refrigeration products

Professional storage cabinets within the scope of this Regulation shall comply with the following energy efficiency index (EEI) limits:

- (i) From 1 January 2016: $EEI < 115$
- (ii) From 1 July 2017: $EEI < 100$
- (iii) From 1 July 2019: $EEI < 90$

Energy efficiency class	EEI
A+++	$EEI < 10$
A++	$10 = EEI < 15$
A+	$15 = EEI < 20$
A	$20 = EEI < 30$
B	$30 = EEI < 40$
C	$40 = EEI < 55$
D	$55 = EEI < 75$
E	$75 = EEI < 85$
F	$85 = EEI < 95$
G	$95 = EEI < 115$

Ecodesign and Labelling - Results Achieved



- Expected savings by 2020
- Estimates do not include rebound effect

Ecodesign product-specific measures

26 ecodesign regulations

1275/2008	Electric power consumption standby and off mode
107/2009	Simple set-top boxes
244/2009	Non-directional household lamps
245/2009	Fluorescent lamps for high intensity discharge lamps
278/2009	External power supplies
640/2009	Electric motors
641/2009	Circulators
642/2009	Televisions
643/2009	Household refrigerating appliances
1015/2010	Household washing machines
1016/2010	Household dishwashers
327/2011	Industrial fans
206/2012	Airco and comfort fans

547/2012	Water pumps
932/2012	Household tumble driers
1194/2012	Directional lamps
859/2009	Lamps regulation amending regulation 245/2009
347/2010	Lamps regulation amending regulation 245/2009
622/2012	Circulators (amending regulation 641/2009)
617/2013	Computers and servers
666/2013	Vacuum cleaners
801/2013	Networked standby
813/2013	Space heaters
814/2013	Water heaters & storage tanks
66/2014	Domestic ovens, hobs and range hoods
548/2014	Power transformers

2 voluntary ecodesign agreements

COM (2012) 684	Complex set top boxes
COM (2013) 23	Imaging equipment

On-going work

Regulations under development

Electronic displays

Solid fuel boilers

Local space heaters

Air heating products

Ventilation products

Professional refrigeration

Commercial refrigeration

Waste water pumps

Other pumps

Compressors

Other motors

Voluntary agreements under development

Game consoles

Machine tools

Regulations under review

Household dishwashers

Household refrigerating appliances

Household washing machines

Household tumble driers

Electrical lamps and luminaires (stage 6)

External power supplies

Lighting (non-directional and tertiary, and special purpose)

Further products under study

Priority product groups:

Window products
Steam boilers (< 50MW)
Power cables
Enterprises' servers, storage and ancillary equipment
Smart appliances/meters
Wine storage appliances

Optional product groups:

Positive displacement pumps
Fractional horse power motors under 200W
Heating controls
Lighting controls/systems
Thermal insulation products for buildings

Power generating equipment: Inclusion of this product group was requested by stakeholders. Specific study assessing the potential of power generating equipment <50MW will be launched.

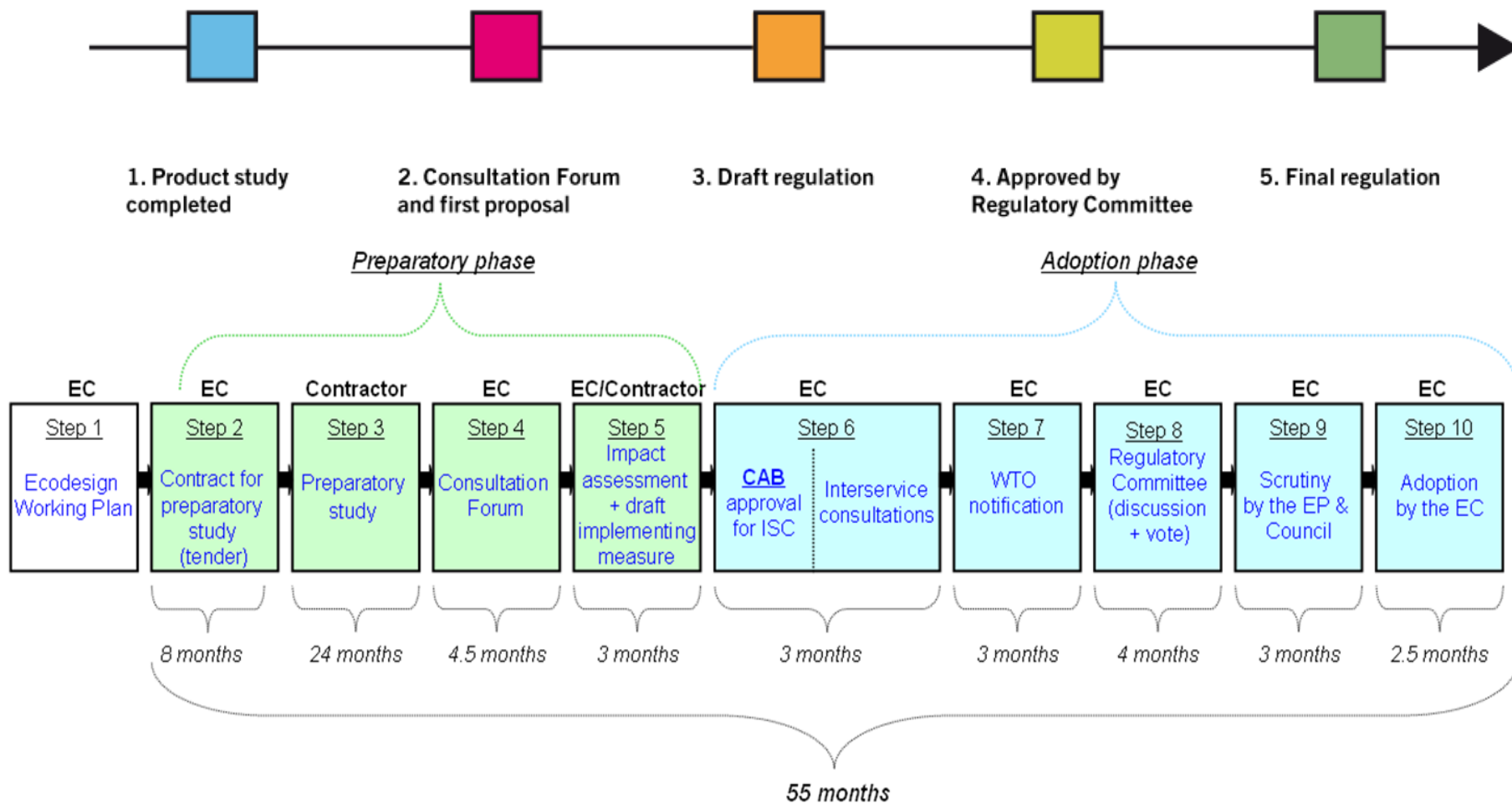
As a general rule, this is the repartition of ecodesign products groups within the Commission:

B2C: DG ENER

B2B: DG ENTR

Water related products: DG ENV

Preparatory and adoption procedure





Other actions of the "ecodesign world"



Methodology: Revised and extended Ecodesign Methodology for Energy Related Products endorsed by the Consultation Forum on 19 January 2012:

http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/policies/sustainable-business/ecodesign/methodology/index_en.htm

Standardisation: Call for proposals for support to NGOs and for Commission services in standardisation.

Market surveillance: Annual market surveillance collections exercise launched in 2012. Better understanding on how Member States carry out market surveillance, identify common problems, help deciding on possible further actions.

Helpdesk: support in informing e.g. consumers, companies and compliance authorities on ecodesign and energy labelling matters. Launch of tender foreseen for 3rd quarter 2012.

Manufacturers' obligations

- Design and construct in compliance with eco-design requirements
- Possibly use harmonised standards to test their products and declare their performance
- Carry out conformity assessment (self-assessment is the general rule)
- Affix the CE marking

Only manufacturers affected?

NO!

Importers too, if the manufacturers are not established in the EU and have no representative

Member States' obligations

- Most important: **Market Surveillance** (Art. 3).
- MSs have to make sure that products covered by a regulation comply with it.
- This means that they will have to designate authorities to carry out conformity assessment market surveillance, including products checks.
- Depending on the gravity of the non-compliance, measures have to be adopted; they can go range from an order to comply or a small fine up to a prohibition.
- The Commission has to be informed of the results.

Thank you!



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http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/policies/sustainable-business/ecodesign/index_en.htm